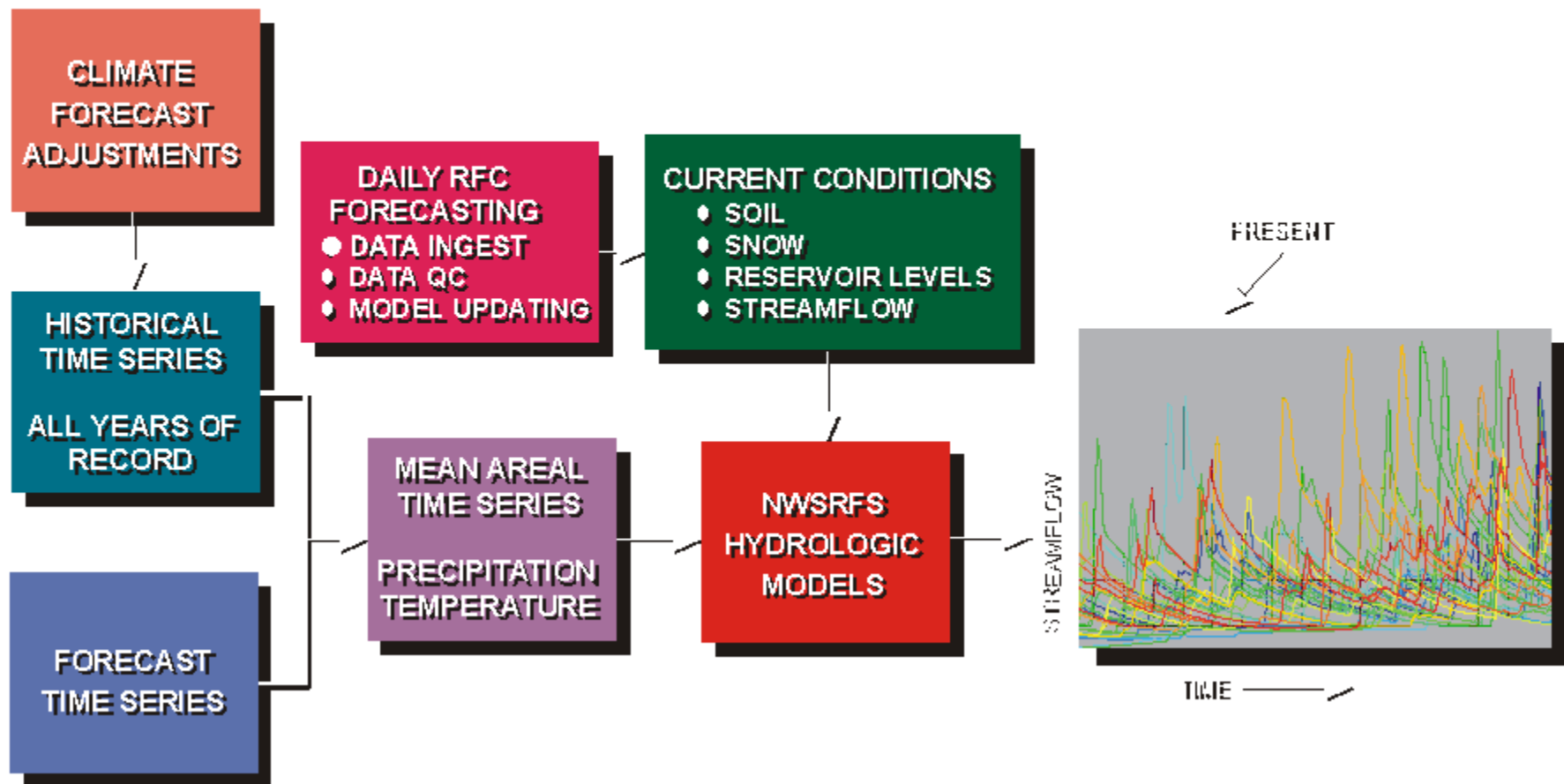


Overview of ESP

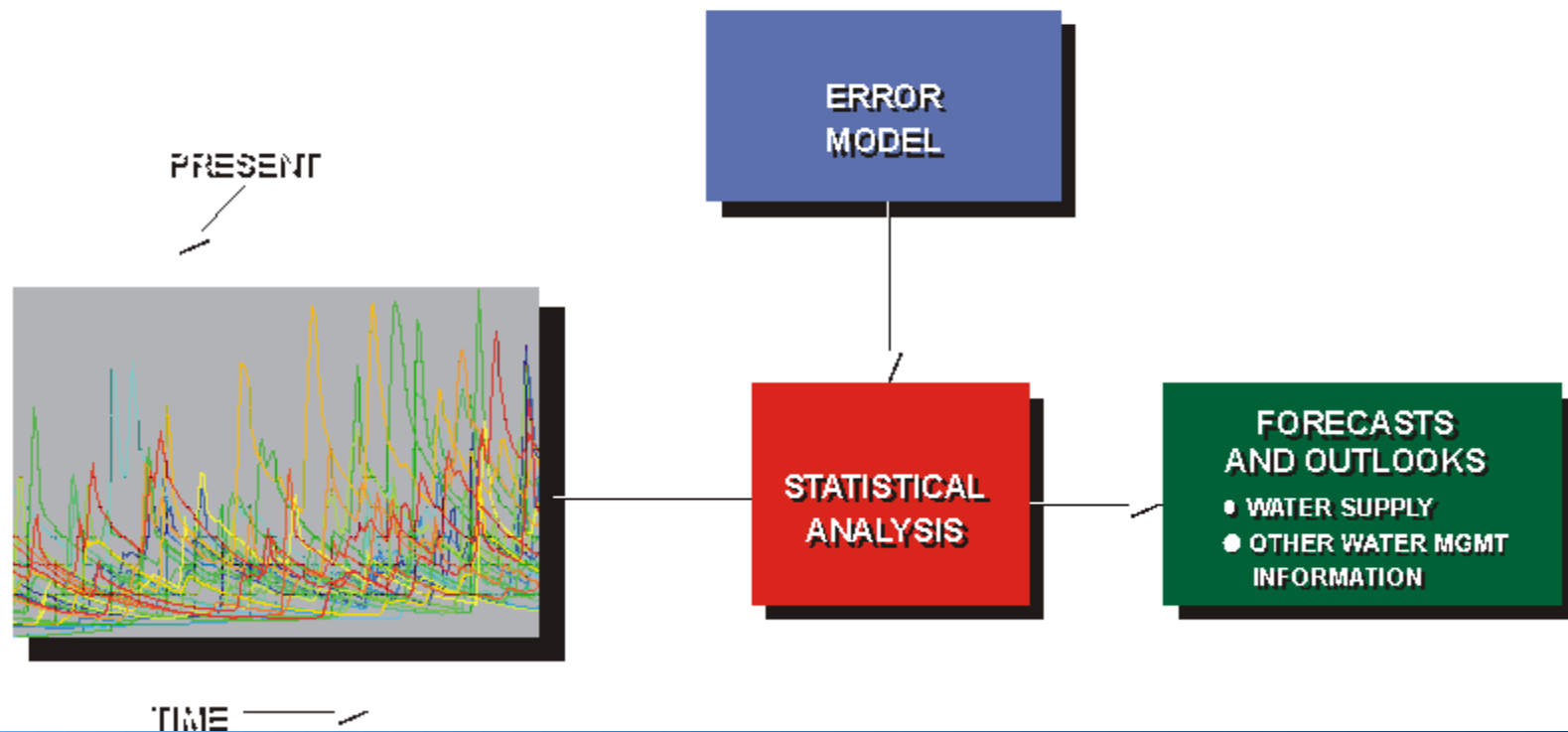
Ensemble Streamflow Prediction

EOP Trace Generation



Introduction to ESP

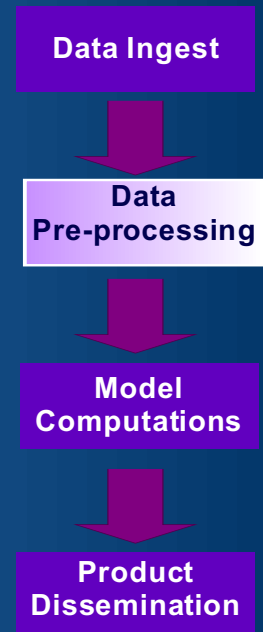
ESP Statistical Analysis



Computing the Input Ensemble

Currently Implemented Methods

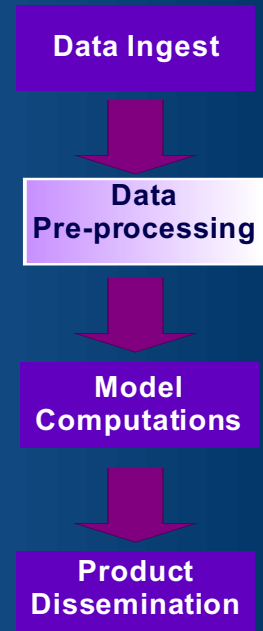
- Straight climate
- Linear Blending with QPF
- Distribution shifts based on long range forecasts
- 24 hour stochastic storm generation
- 24 hour stratified sampling



....Computing the Input Ensemble

More research is required

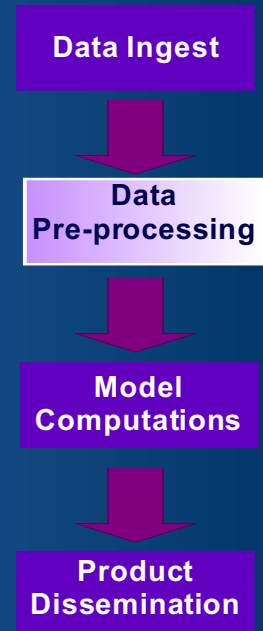
- Current methods for computing the input precipitation ensemble are cumbersome. They are either:
 - ▶ computationally expensive or,
 - ▶ difficult to implement on many basins or,
 - ▶ too simplistic.



A New Approach

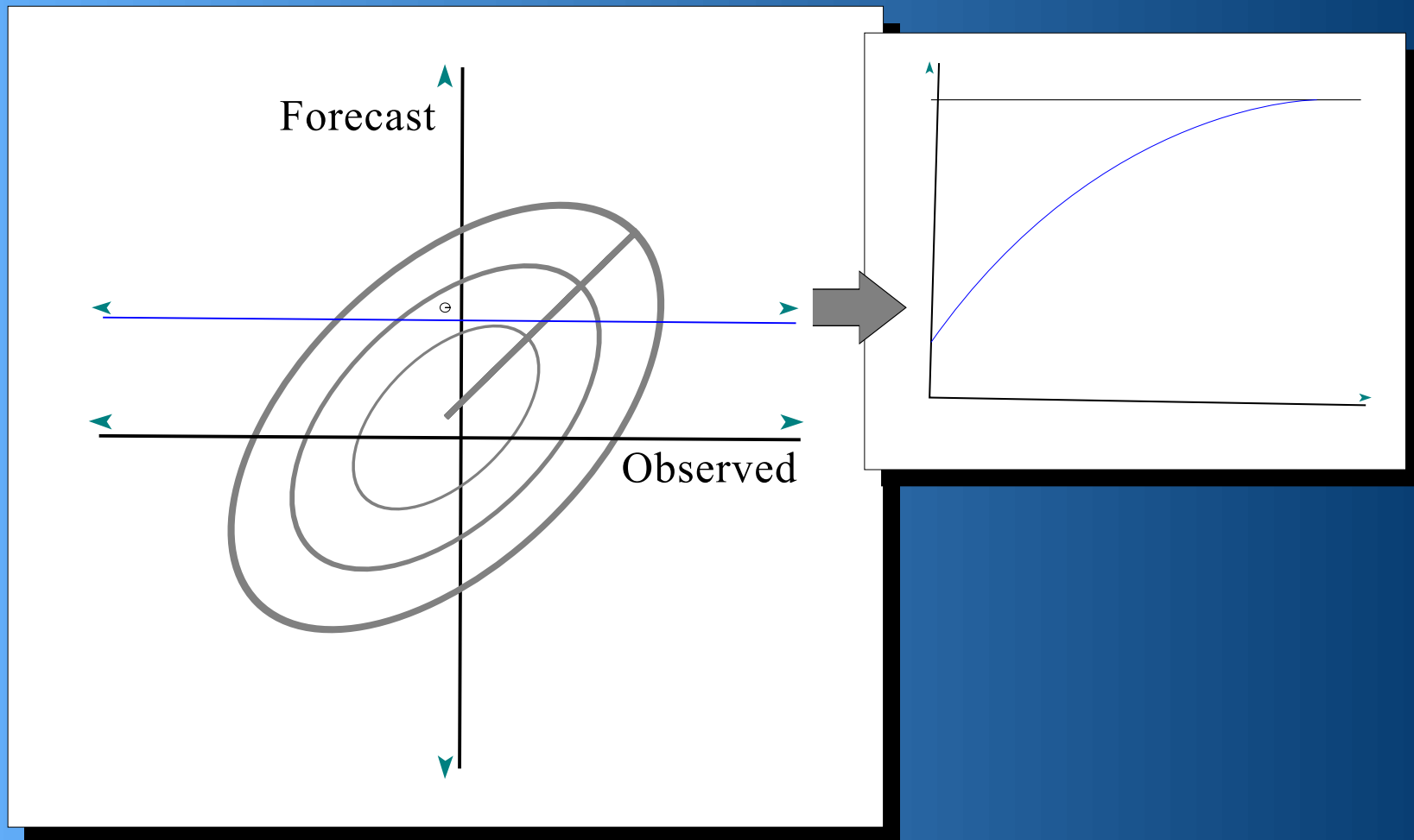
Designed for national implementation

- Uses existing data streams
- Can be implemented over numerous basins
- Can be implemented relatively quickly



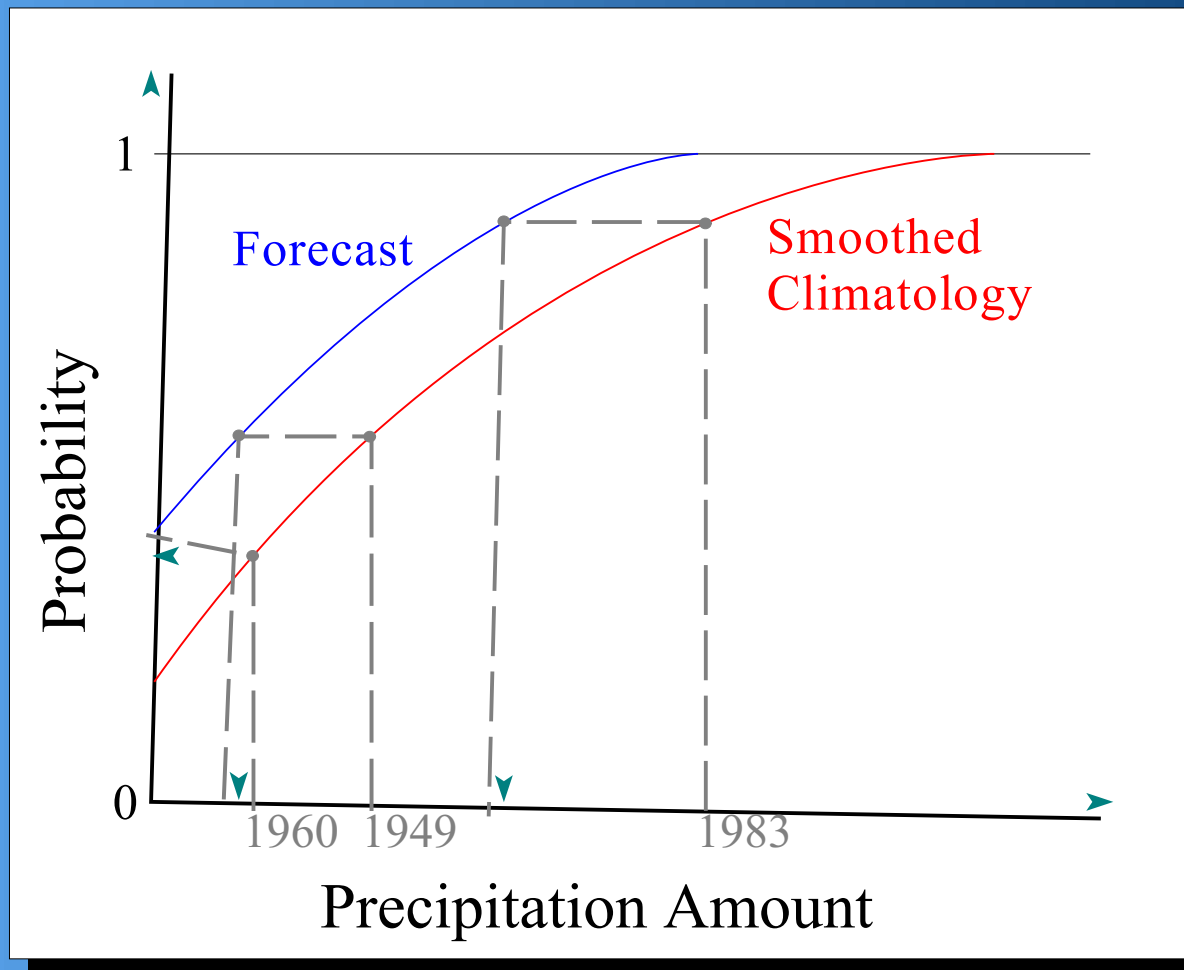
Deriving the Forecast Distribution

Given QPF



Pre-Processor

General Blending Procedure



Ensemble Post Processor

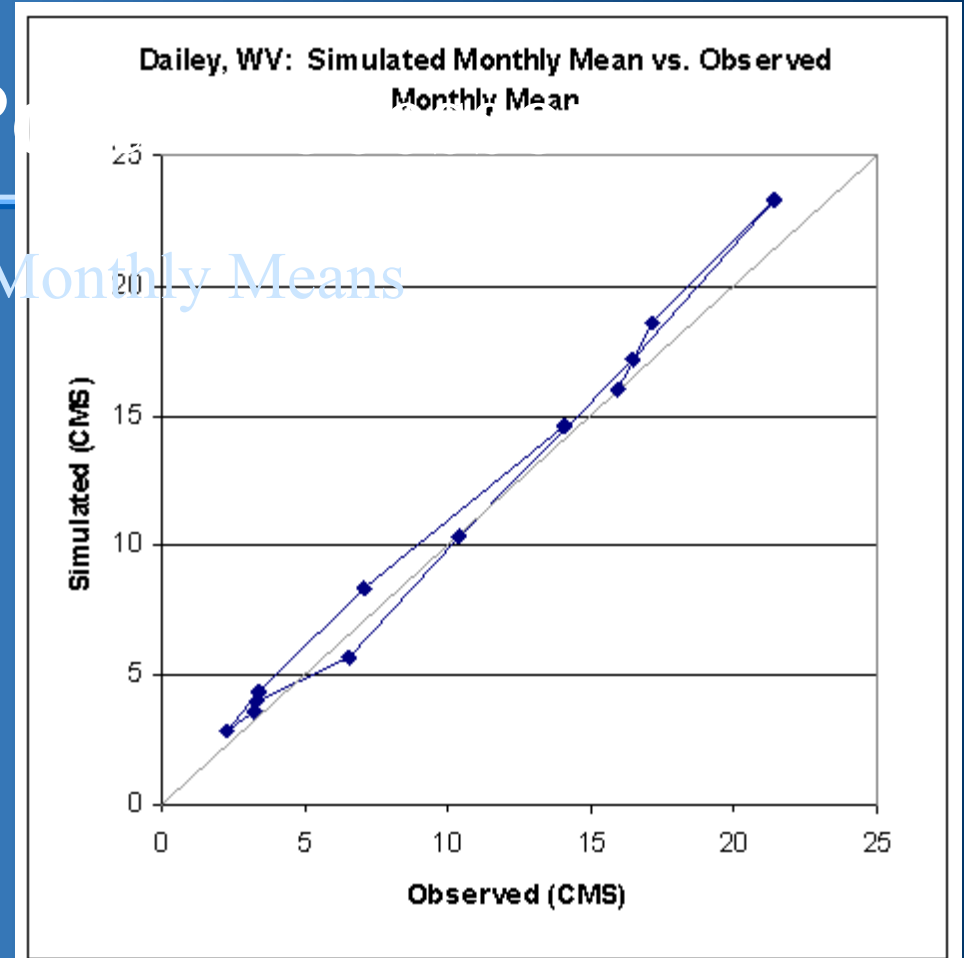
Removing Bias and Accounting for Uncertainty

- Hydrologic models are biased
 - Monthly means
 - Daily flow frequency distribution
- Necessary to produce probabilistic river stage forecasts
 - Ensemble forecasts must be adjusted to give valid probability information

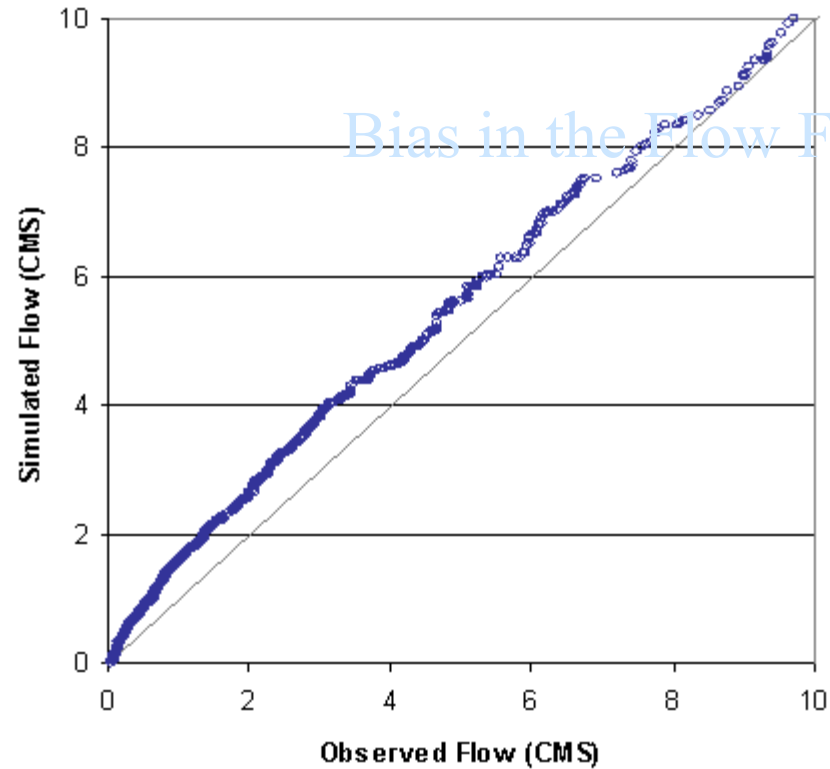
Ensemble P

Bias in the Monthly Means

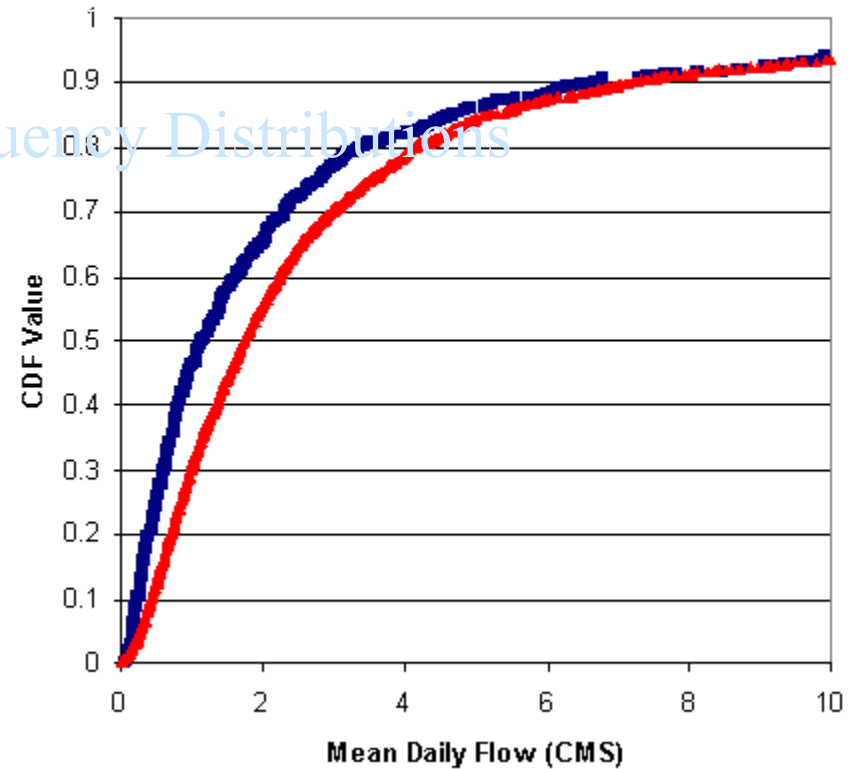
- Long-term monthly means of modeled daily flow are biased relative to observed daily flow



Dailey, WV: Simulated vs. Observed Flows for Corresponding CDF Probabilities and August



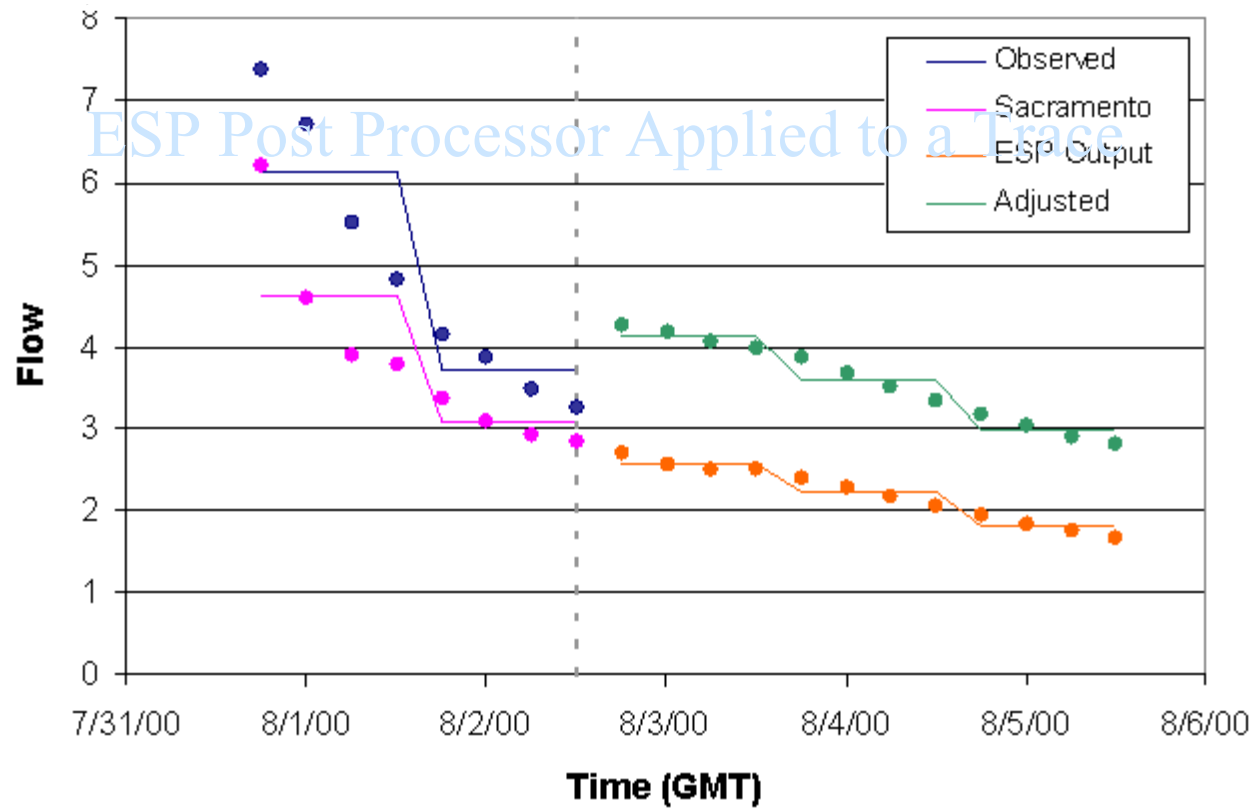
Dailey, WV: Observed CDF (blue) and Simulated CDF (red) for August



Bias in the Flow Frequency Distributions

ESP Post Processor Applied to a Trace

Example of Error Model Applied to a Trace



Ensemble P

Adjusted Flow Frequency Distribution

- Effect of ESP Post Processor should not be analyzed by looking at an individual trace, but by looking at the adjusted distribution

